

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 10, 1846.

William H. Blackman, Editor.

CATTLE SHOW &c., AT WORCESTER.

Thursday was the great holiday for Worcester county. The day was exceedingly fair and warm, and the concourse of people was unprecedented. The streets and lanes were lined with human beings, all collected there in consequence of the exhibition of the day.

Gov. Lincoln, the President of the Society, attended during the day and presided in a very happy manner at the chapel and in the dining hall. On opening the meeting the Gov. remarked that his family are well secured, and that his members are usually increasing in number.

Prayers were offered by Mr. Hill of Worcester, after which the Gov. introduced to the Society J. S. Skinner, Esq., formerly of Baltimore, and the father of the American Farmer, the first Agricultural paper that was projected in the United States.

Mr. Skinner entertained the audience for nearly an hour in an excellent address, pointing out the good effects attendant on a proper attention to the cultivation of the soil, and showing that an abundance of food of the best kind was by no means the chief object of agricultural associations. He said man was the object. It was to exhibit man to the best advantage that we associate together, to provide for his advancement in knowledge and virtue. He dwelt with pleasure and with emphasis on the happy tendency of agricultural pursuits to rear men, and to elevate the race in the scale of being.

At the dinner table, which was large and well filled, we had some very appropriate toasts, prepared for the day, interspersed with calls for sentiments on visitors from other counties. All was conducted in most admirable order, and with the dispatch which cannot be practiced in counties where there is no centre, or where the place of meeting is shifted from year to year. After the procession was formed, not an individual was allowed to thrust himself in, near the leading members, just before their entrance into the dining hall, and take the places, at the table, of visitors, officers, and members, who had been regularly called on by the marshal to take their appropriate places on the forming of the procession. At Concord much confusion arose from the admission of lawless intruders on the procession.

The Society must correct this evil or they will find but few to join in a procession before coming to the doors of the halls that are to be filled.

We always expect to see fine cattle at the Worcester shows, and we were not disappointed on Thursday. A Morgan Stud Horse was there that filled our eye; we would not exchange this breed for any in the country. He is kept at Hardwick, and we hope the Worcester people will take care that he shall have many descendants.

We have never seen so many people together, with so little confusion and noise. No intoxicating drinks were to be seen in any of the booths or temporary stands; and nothing offensive met the eye but the dust, which was in no wise diminished by the excessive heat or the continual movement of feet.

We were indebted to Mr. Faine, the Secretary of the Worcester Horticultural Society, for a ticket of admission to their Hall where we saw a splendid array of fruit. Apples and pears were large, but the peaches were not so perfect as in Middlesex county. The grape plate of this was labelled, Samuel Warren of Framingham.

CATTLE SHOW IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

On Wednesday, the seventh instant, the farmers and mechanics of the county had a holiday at Concord. The day was fine, and the show of men and teams and fruits was good. The oration by Mr. Secretary Palfrey was good. The dinner was called good, and a good price was charged for it, and Mr. Holbrook made a good deal of money out of it—twice as much as it cost him. The Committee of arrangements had a good mind to say they would not be guilty of inviting farmers to eat more at one meal than a whole family would eat at three.

But they found it hard to reduce a tariff that had produced so much revenue, and they surrendered at discretion, fruits and all—the property of the Society. Three fourths of a dollar were paid for each ticket for a dinner no better than ordinary—the meats not warm, for it is impossible to provide such for 300 people at a time—and the potatoes actually cold, because an attempt was made to have the whole warm.

If the meats had been cooked on the previous day, and set on the tables early on the feast day, they might have been all cooked in Mr. Holbrook's house without any extra cost. And then every potato and every vegetable, as well as the gravies, might have been kept warm. But by attempting too much the dinner is half spoiled. The Essex county dinner, last week, at Lynn, was better than this—the meats entirely cold and the vegetables warm. Tickets at Lynn were fifty cents.

At Concord the ladies are wholly excluded from the dinner tables; but they are admitted into the church to hear the speaker; and they are permitted to exhibit their manufactured goods to the inspection of their lords. Why they should not be permitted to eat the same tables is a question to be answered by them. Probably the price of tickets as an insupportable objection.

The Committee on Plothing required the double teams to plough to the depth of ten inches—single teams nine. The furrows were well turned, considering their depth, and all the teams performed well.

The oxen were so well trained that no occasion for a driver of a single team was seen. This renders the expense of turning an acre small compared with old times—six oxen, two drivers, a holder, and a man to bear on and keep the plough in the ground—six oxen and four men instead of two oxen and one man.

We shall have more to say on this meeting in a future paper.

MIDDLESEX CO. SENATORS. The Whig Convention at Concord nominated the following candidates for election in Middlesex Co.—Thomas Emerson, of Reading, Elisha Huntington of Lowell, Joseph T. Buckingham of Cambridge, Calvin Shepard, Jr. of Framingham, David Hard, of Wayland, and H. R. Spencer of Ashby.

Mr. A. was said to be a Mr. Harding, of Dorchester was instantly killed on Tuesday on the Old Colony Railroad at the crossing in South Boston. He was on the track and the engine cut off both legs and crushed his head. A coroner's inquest was held.

In the Court of Common Pleas the jury sustained the appeal in the case of the Deputy Sheriff who killed the fighting fowls some time since, in Woburn, calling them implements of gaming. He had to pay some 40 dollars damages. It seems that fighting fowls are not lawful implements of gaming.

The Athenaeum is the name of a literary newspaper published by Bradbury & Gould. It is finely printed on new type made at the Foundry of Messrs. Dickinson & Co.

Mr. Bancroft, the new Minister to the Court of St. James, sailed from New York in the Great Western.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES IN OCTOBER.

The present year has been a very successful one for the strawberry. The present year has been a very successful one for the strawberry. The present year has been a very successful one for the strawberry.

We have seen within a week, grapes of the second crop, on an Isabella vine; they are now half grown.

On Thursday afternoon the thermometer ranged about 80° and the usual quantity of clothing made one uncomfortably warm. We learn there was quite a shower in Weston; but a few drops fell in Boston. It is very dry in all directions and there is not a supply of water in the wells.

The result of the Maine election is still in doubt. A great number of districts have been unable to elect any candidate. It is close work.

The North Adams and Pittsfield Railroad was opened on Tuesday and the cars commenced running.

Mr. L. M. Stone has been chosen cashier of the Merchants' Bank, in place of Mr. Eldridge recently deceased.

Some specimens of fruit, which we have not had time to examine will be noticed next week.

On the 19th ult., when the Great Western was seven days out from Liverpool, one of the severest storms ever known on the Atlantic—commenced. Most of the passengers of whom there were about 120 on board had given themselves up for lost. On Monday morning, the 21st, they were in the greatest possible danger. Two of the boats were washed away and one of the paddle boxes was torn off by the waves. Prayers were made and the communion administered to a large number. One writer says—

"But our danger was past, and with grateful hearts on Tuesday morning, all assembled in the cabin to render an act of common prayer and thanksgiving."

Rev. Dr. Smucker read a psalm and made some appropriate introductory remarks, and Mr. Beecher addressed the passengers at length and with much force on the mercy we had experienced, and prayer was offered."

Want of room compels omission of farther details.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. On Monday last Mr. Joseph P. Hawes of Boston, Mr. James G. Hallett of Yarmouth, and Mr. Thomas D. Baxter of Barnstable Light House, while out in the harbor to kill seals, discovered a shoal of bass weighing 40 lbs. The largest was a twelve lb. one. They have a blubber like a whale, and yield on an average three gallons of very good oil.

No sportsmen can boast of having performed a greater feat, and we doubt whether a similar one was ever performed. We have the account from one of the gentlemen engaged in it, and as incredible a story as it may appear, it is accurate in all its particulars. [Yarmouth Register.]

At a meeting held at Faneuil Hall, to take into consideration the increase of drunkenness, one of the city missionaries, said he had lately visited a house containing 44 families, all involved in such poverty and degradation as run counter to every thing of which a Christian should be proud. He had, that very day, witnessed companies of boys playing cards in a lumber yard, plentifully supplied with the common stimulus to evil!

NEW COUNTERFEITS. CAUTION. Look out for bills of the denomination of two, three, five, and ten dollars, which are in the hands of Moore, Rochester, N. Y., which are, in fact, bills of the old broken bank of Monroe, Michigan. The word "Michigan" at the top of the bill has been changed to "New York." These bills are very well calculated to deceive; are good impressions; and, from their appearance, would be taken for the bank of the same name at Rochester. [Day's Bank Note List.]

CAUTION TO SMOKERS. T. Stearns' Store in Springfield came near being destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. A lighted cigar which had been thrown into a box of saw-dust the evening before had ignited the dust, and the box and contents were consumed. The loss was considerable. Had the store burned, it would undoubtedly have been laid to an incendiary.

LATER FROM GEN. TAYLOR. NO BATTLE AT BALTIMORE. Wednesday evening, the 10th inst. General Taylor, who was at the head of the army, was informed that the British had been driven from the city of Baltimore. The British had been driven from the city of Baltimore.

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ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The mail steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at this port at 1:45 o'clock on Saturday morning, in 13-1/2 days from Liverpool, an excellent passage for the season. She had 91 passengers to Halifax, left 25 and took 18, making 109 in all.

The market for Flour and Wheat was no higher than at the time of the sailing of the Great Western, but Indian Corn had advanced 2s. a quarter, during the last week. Ryrie had advanced.

Not only from England, but from the continent of Europe, including Russia, we have distant accounts of the progress of the Potato rot.

The most important commercial news is the advance in the Cotton market, after the arrival of the Catalonian. On her arrival, the market was very quiet, and the market underwent a great change, speculators commenced to operate to an unusual extent, and many of the trade, desiring the realization of the unfavorable conjectures respecting the forthcoming crop, which the letters and newspaper accounts from the United States had ventured to send forth, were induced to add to their stocks.

On the 14th we received, from the Continent, no less than 200,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000 American. For all descriptions of American cotton, the market was very quiet, and the market underwent a great change, speculators commenced to operate to an unusual extent, and many of the trade, desiring the realization of the unfavorable conjectures respecting the forthcoming crop, which the letters and newspaper accounts from the United States had ventured to send forth, were induced to add to their stocks.

Mr. King, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, has resigned his office, and has been appointed to the post of Consul-General at St. Petersburg. He is now on his way to St. Petersburg, and will be replaced by Mr. G. M. Davis.

PROSECUTION OF THE WAR. A letter from Washington to the New York Herald says—The Government has resolved to prosecute the war, and will be prosecuted by the Government.

Another letter adds—The President and cabinet are sick of Santa Anna, and his professions of peace made from the cockpit at Havana have turned out so many enemies. The whole life of the faithless chief is full of deception and crimes of the blackest kind.

Gen. Kearney's proclamation on taking possession of Santa Fe is published; he will hold New Mexico on both sides of the Del Norte with its original boundaries; abolishes the inhabitation of all slaves and the emancipation of all the slaves; and the proclamation of the President is published; he will hold New Mexico on both sides of the Del Norte with its original boundaries; abolishes the inhabitation of all slaves and the emancipation of all the slaves.

THE COTTON CROP AND THE PRICES. An Alabama paper, in alluding to the accounts from various quarters in relation to the cotton crop, says—"We do not believe the growing crop of South Alabama will more than 200,000 bales, against some 425,000 of the yield of last year. The amount of property destroyed by fire during the year is \$220,335. Of this \$155,205 was insured."

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THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

An officer writes to the Washington Union a letter containing the following paragraph—Under the present policy, I cannot see how this war can be closed. The Mexicans will probably refuse to fight or make peace. A "masterly inactivity" on their part, is so manifestly the true policy, that I think they will adopt it. The Mexicans will probably refuse to fight or make peace. A "masterly inactivity" on their part, is so manifestly the true policy, that I think they will adopt it.

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